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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

NOVEMBER - 1981

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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MONTHLY REPORT

November 1981

STATE OF MONTANA
TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DAVID L. HUNTER, COMMISSIONER

Volume 11 - Number 11

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six economic indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims.

9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

10. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

11. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

12. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by Research and Analysis, Department of Labor and Industry consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

Bob Rafferty, Supervisor
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Department of Labor and Industry
P. O. Box 1728
Helena, Montana 59624

STATEWIDE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	383.5	392.5	372.2	-9.0	11.3
Employment	361.7	371.0	353.7	-9.3	8.0
Unemployment	21.8	21.5	18.5	.3	3.3
Unemployment Rate	*5.7*	*5.5*	*5.0*	*.2*	*.7*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

• Employment in the agriculture industry is declining seasonally as the crop harvest and winter wheat planting are complete and the livestock has been moved to their winter pastures. Much of the agriculture production is marketed at this time of year. The index of prices received by Montana farmers and ranchers in October of this year shows a 16 percent decline from October of 1980.

• Oil, gas, coal and other minerals mined on federal and Indian lands in the state produced $25 million in federal royalties last year. Eight million dollars was collected for production from Indian lands and will be distributed entirely to the tribes or individual Indians. About $6.8 million will be returned to the state by the Bureau of Land Management.

• Bids totaling $4.4 million for eight highway projects were opened by the state Highway Department the end of October. These bids must be reviewed by the Highway Commission before contracts are awarded. If the bids are approved, some roads in Wibaux, Phillips and Fallon counties will be graded or paved. A Billings company was the apparent low bidder on two of the projects with bids totaling about $2.4 million.

• The retail trade and motel/hotel industries should benefit by trends of the tourist season and film making business. By August, the state showed a 22 percent increase in the number of visitors. The month of September demonstrated a 50 percent increase in tourism. This is a trend toward a longer tourist season. Film productions have funneled $31 million into the state since 1974. The trend toward the western theme is one of the attractions that has brought the filming of ten commercials to Montana since March. Several movies have been filmed, all or partially, in the state recently, and there are more good prospects between now and spring. Film making companies not only employ some local people, but also purchase goods and services while they are here.

• The legislature is in special session in Helena and is attempting to adjust the state budget to federal funding cuts. It is estimated that the state

will have several million dollars less of federal funds to spend over the next two years. Many programs and jobs funded by the federal government have been or will be eliminated. The loss of programs will put additional burdens on the state and counties. Many government jobs have already been eliminated and more positions will be lost in order to stay within budget limitations.

GREAT FALLS SMSA

- An insurance company that recently expanded their regional office in Great Falls conducted a study of the local economy which revealed energy-related development will hit Great Falls eventually. The report indicated that there is so much energy potential in the area that Great Falls will benefit from it to a much greater degree than at present.

- The Great Falls airport has added a new half-million dollar automated radar terminal system. The new radar system will improve air controlling and allow expansion of the tower service to include 7 a.m. until 10 p.m. hours from a previous 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. servicing. An airplane manufacturer in considering Great Falls as a manufacturing site. A facility at the airport is available to assemble the four-passenger airplanes.

- A 50,000 square-foot discount and catalog store opened up on Tenth Avenue South. A staff of 48 has been hired to handle the merchandise and sales. The $1 million project was started in June and is one of the 72 outlets nationwide.

- Anaconda Copper Company has decided it's refinery in Great Falls is not saleable and is planning a demolition and salvage of facilities on the site. A salvage company will have five years to raze the 440 acre, 100-building complex.

BILLINGS SMSA

- City and county officials in Billings are hunting for a site to put a much-desired $2.6 million treatment center for emotionally disturbed children. The center would house about 60 patients from seven to eighteen years of age.

- Construction workers broke ground for a large discount store and a two-story office building on the west end of Billings. The office building is for a Denver based oil and gas company which plans to move 30 to 35 employees up and out of its Denver office and adding another 30 to 35 employees to its staff.

- A new taco restaurant is being erected on Main Street in Billings.

- A construction company which has been in business for 25 years has closed its doors and left ten persons without work.

- A trucking company out of Billings is involved in a labor dispute with 18 employees affected by the dispute.

- A retail department store is closing and moving out of a large mall in Billings and another department store plans to move in.

ANACONDA - BUTTE LMA

• Farmers completed their potato harvest in October. Ranchers have moved their cattle and sheep to winter pastures. The main agriculture activity now is fence maintenance and preparation for winter.

• Mining activity is shifting emphasis to oil and gas exploration. Another seismic crew has moved into the Dillon area, bringing the total number of crews there to seven. There is no official information released about the test well that is being drilled near Deer Lodge, but there are rumors that they had a show of oil at about the 7,000 foot level. The drill rig being used there is capable of going to 16,000 feet. This exploratory activity has not employed many local people yet and seismic crews indicate that they have numerous applications for any future vacancies. Oil industry analysts have indicated that several drilling rigs will move into southwest Montana in the spring and Butte's location as well as its available work force makes it ideal for rig-servicing businesses.

• Building permits valued at $211,037 were issued in October--less than half the value of the permits issued in the same month last year. The largest portion of the total value was made up of a $101,300 remodeling job at Montana Tech. There were no permits issued for new residential construction. The slumping lumber market caused a sawmill in Dillon to shutdown for three weeks the end of October and when it reopened in mid-November, only one shift returned to work. Stopping operation of the night shift resulted in layoffs of 18 full time and 14 part time employees. A mill in Deer Lodge has closed down operations again. This closure, one of several for this mill over the last year and a half, caused the layoff of 64 people until lumber market conditions improve.

• Low copper prices have caused the suspension of a slag treating test program at the smelter, resulting in the loss of 38 jobs. Another 34 positions were lost in Anaconda when the lime-slaking operation was moved to Butte. Some of these laid off workers will be able to "bump" into jobs at the concentrator and lime slaking operation in Butte.

BOZEMAN LMA

• Contracts totaling $3.5 million were awarded for construction of a visual communications building at Montana State University in November. Work started on a new bank building in Bozeman and is continuing on the county garbage incinerator and wind farm projects near Livingston.

• Various manufacturing firms continue to reduce the number of employees and their work hours in an attempt to cope with the poor economic conditions. Employees at a mobile home manufacturing plant were laid off for a week and a half. A sawmill is rotating their workers on a week on then a week off basis. A company that makes camera bags cut the hours of twelve employees. An elecronics firm has laid off permanently about twenty people but have recalled nearly all of the other 80 that were out of work for nearly a month.

• Seasonal layoffs from tourist attractions and resorts are also adding to the decline in employment. Federal budget cuts have eliminated the jobs of 16 seasonal rangers and naturalists who previously worked in Yellowstone Park

during the winter. The approaching winter sports season, however, should cause a renewed demand for workers in motel and restaurant occupations near the area's ski resorts.

GLASGOW LMA

• Heavy snows in the area shut down numerous construction projects temporarily this period. Two 6-plexes continued toward completion in Glasgow which will help alleviate a shortage of rental units. In Culbertson, work should begin soon on a $1.6 million school project. Activity on a natural gas pipeline continued to slow down, with fewer than 200 workers left in the area.

• Oilfield exploration and drilling activity was up. There are several drilling rigs working in Valley County and seismic crews are also at work at various sites throughout the area.

• Activity at an area industrial park will not be as high as hoped in the future. The federal government selected a site in New York state for an alien processing center instead of the facility near Glasgow. However, an airline manufacturer will return to the park after the first of the year to do aircraft flight tests.

GLENDIVE LMA

• Construction activity highlights the area economy this period. Work on a new shopping mall is nearly complete and several stores are preparing to open. Although one firm laid off 15 workers when work slowed at the mall, there were numerous calls for sheetrockers and painters to finish other projects. A new discount motel and new skating rink were finished this month. Some home construction is going on in the area, also. In Sidney, numerous project begun earlier moved towards completion. Started or announced this period were a new airport terminal, new hotel, a contractor's office building, and doctor's office building.

• Retail trade is about normal for this time of year throughout the LMA. There has been a substantial amount of hiring done for shops in the new mall--a major discount retailer, alone, will hire 55 employees. No shortages of available workers have been reported. Oilfield activity remained the same with only light hiring for hands on seismic crews reported.

• The sugar beet harvest ended late this period. Some moisture slowed work in the fields for a short time, and there were openings for beet truck drivers. Other agriculture work involved plowing and leveling of fields and moving livestock.

HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA

• A seasonal decline in employment was experienced last month as agriculture field work was being completed and the summer tourist season came to an end. The loss of employment was accompanied by an equal drop in the civilian labor force while the number of unemployed remained the same. The unemployment rate, while decreasing slightly from the September level, remains considerably higher than the previous year, as they were 500 fewer people employed in the area in October of this year than in October of 1980.

• The possibility of constructing a synfuel plant on the Crow Indian Reservation is currently undergoing a $1.4 million study. Preliminary engineering and design work are part of the feasibility study that is scheduled for completion next year. If the plant is built, it would be finished in the late 1980's.

• A proposed $80 million Tongue River dam construction project will be helped by the Northern Cheyenne Indians. The Indians have reserved water right to a quantity of the river, but do not have dam storage rights. These water rights will be negotiated and the Northern Cheyenne will try to come up with money to help fund the $1.2 million feasibility study of the reconstruction project.

HAVRE LMA

• Oil and gas exploration in the Havre area has increased and is expected to continue during the next few years. In the agricultural area, most experts are optimistic about the outlook for both wheat and cattle during the 1980's. There is slightly more enthusiasm for wheat than for cattle.

• New businesses in Havre include a shoe store, a ladies ready-to-wear store, and a fast food chain restaurant. Progress is continuing on a grocery store which is opening in November.

• The state's largest privately owned wind generator went into operation south of Chinook in October. The generator produces direct current which is converted to 240 volts of alternating current.

• Construction has started on a new racquetball club in Havre. A $6.3 million junior high school bond issue passed, and construction is expected to start in May, 1982.

HELENA LMA

• The state legislature returned to Helena for a special session in November. While attempting to adjust the state budget to reflect changes in the federal budget, the legislators will provide a short boost to the local economy. Effects of the budget revisions, however, will probably mean the elimination of more state government positions, many of which are in Helena.

• Building projects that have started are able to continue as nice weather has prolonged the construction season. Next year shows signs of being much better for the construction industry and a recently announced decision of an

office equipment firm to go ahead with plans to build a new four-story $4 million structure in the downtown area adds to the hopes of the industry.

• There were 500 more people unemployed in the area in October of this year than the same month last year. This reflects the cutbacks in government employment as well as the overall economic conditions, especially of the construction and timber industries. Helena's labor market area, with an unemployment rate of six percent, has one of the higher unemployment rates in the state.

KALISPELL LMA

• A railroad official announced 11 more layoffs at Whitefish. The layoffs bring the total to 56 layoffs at its Whitefish facility. It was also noted that the Whitefish office would not close.

• A $750,000 weigh station is under construction at the junction of Highways 2 and 56 near Troy. This station will eventually replace the existing station at Libby.

• In Anaconda, an aluminum company announced the layoff of 26 employees in the second week of November. The employees affected are from the potlines, pot rebuilding and casting departments. Twelve more potline employees will be laid off at the end of November. The company is presently operating at 90% capacity.

• The lumber and wood products industry continues to be very slow. A sawmill in Kalispell has laid off 100 persons, while a logging company laid off 30 persons due to the mills not taking additional logs. In Columbia Falls, two lumber companies have cut back production.

• A specialty wood products plant in Polson has closed. About 30 jobs were affected by this closure.

• The annual Christmas tree harvest is about half completed. Christmas tree yards have started buying trees to get ready for shipping.

LEWISTOWN LMA

• Highlighting the area economy is the announcement by a major hotel to begin an expansion project early next spring. The project will cost about $1.2 million and should be completed by Fall, 1982.

• The current situation is less exciting since several layoffs occurred this period. A lumber mill in Judith Gap laid off workers due to a soft market, and a Lewistown manufacturer of building products laid off workers due to high inventory. Also, a mining operation cut workers as production was slowed. Construction activity declined due to weather and completion of projects. Several remodeling projects are continuing, however.

• Retail trade activity has remained at a good level this year. Many shops report sales are up, but are timid to hire because of expectations of future activity. In agriculture, there were few openings. Ranchers cite high interest rates and a depressed cattle market as reasons for a slow down in hiring.

MILES CITY LMA

• There are several new businesses planning to start up in Miles City this fall with emphasis on recreation and drinking and eating establishments. There will be a roller skating rink, an arcade, a sports lounge, a convenience store and a Mexican restaurant.

• In their 10th annual meeting, the Northern Plains Resource Council resolved to reform the way corporations in this state gain access to private land. Especially the Eminent Domain law will be attacked by this farmer and rancher organization that wants to make it harder for coal companies to gain control of their land. Under the tenet of Eminent Domain, a private company has legal access to any land it needs to serve the public at large. In another resolution, the NPRC protested the railroad-federal government land swap in McCone County. The railroad company wants to eliminate their checkboard pattern and gain a solid block of about 32,000 acres of coal rich land.

MISSOULA LMA

• Fluctuations continue in the lumber and woods industry's employment. A mill in Superior shut down completely with an indefinite start up date. About 130 employees will be laid off in this closure. The woods compliment, including contract workers, involves as many as 180 people that will become idled by the mill shutdown. The mill was down last year for three months during the late spring of 1980. At the same time, mills at Columbia Falls and Thompson Falls reopened after a two month closure. Pulp mills that make liner board suffer two ways--a soft market for their cardboard boxes and shortage of their raw material, wood chips from lumber mills.

• The high interest rate continues to keep the housing construction in a slump. The month of October is a good illustration of the collapse of the building industry. In Missoula County, residential building permits and values issued in October are as follows: 1979--43 for $1.74 millions; 1980--23 for $1.06 millions; and 1981--3 for $140,000.

• A new $3.5 million, three-story downtown Missoula building is near completion. It will provide professional office and retail space. Further commercial construction may come from a proposed $37.4 million hospital expansion. The new hospital must be approved first by the State health officials. The hospital proposes to use a 30 year tax-exempt revenue bond for the bulk of financing and plans to start construction next summer. The new hospital would replace a 1940's designed structure and would reduce bed capacity from 207 to 195.

• Two area banks have expansion plans, but one has decided to delay building. A Stevensville bank has called off construction plans because of the poor bond market and the depressed economy. In Thompson Falls, a 75 year old bank will open bids in early December on a $1 million new facility.

SHELBY - CUT BANK LMA

• Activity in the LMA consists mostly of oil and gas field activity. Oil companies reported that 28 wells were completed in Toole County this year. The

wells included 19 gas wells, seven oil wells and the remaining wells were dry holes that had been plugged and abandoned.

- An oil exploration company may claim 66 percent success rate in the Blackfeet field northwest of Chouteau. The company has three shut-in gas wells and is expecting a fourth. Two other wells have been dry holes. These six wells plus six others on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation cost between $1.5 and $4 million each to drill.

- Other oilfield activity consists of oilfield equipment being moved in along the mountain front near East Glacier to construct well sites.

- A water well is being dug on a Fairfield ranch and will furnish water to about 140 farms along a 210 mile route in Teton, Cascade and Chouteau counties. The project will cost $2.15 million and will provide water suitable for human consumption to farms where it has not been available before.

- Two new businesses in the LMA are a new oil and gas well drilling company in Cut Bank and a new sandwich restaurant in Shelby.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

Social Characteristics	*Percent of Total Insured Unemployment*		
	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
Non-White	*15.7%*	*17.1%*	*13.0%*
Females	*26.8%*	*32.9%*	*26.6%*
Youth	*6.5%*	*8.8%*	*7.9%*
Over 45	*20.3%*	*19.8%*	*22.7%*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S. 1/

All Items

(1967 = 100)

	1979		1980		1981	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	204.7	204.7	233.2	233.3	260.5	260.7
February	207.1	207.1	236.4	236.5	263.2	263.5
March	209.1	209.3	239.8	239.9	265.1	265.2
April	211.5	211.8	242.5	242.6	266.8	266.8
May	214.1	214.3	244.9	245.1	269.0	269.1
June	216.6	216.9	247.6	247.8	271.3	271.4
July	218.9	219.4	247.8	248.0	274.4	274.6
August	221.1	221.5	249.4	249.6	276.5	276.5
September	223.4	223.7	251.7	251.9	279.3	279.1
October	225.4	225.6	253.9	254.1	279.9	279.7
November	227.5	227.6	256.2	256.4		
December	229.9	230.0	258.4	258.7		
AVERAGE	217.4	217.7	246.8	247.0		

1/ *The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.*

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table I

RESIDENCE DATA

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	Percent 1/ U. S.	
1979								
January	348.7	321.0	299.5	21.3	27.7	*7.9*	*6.4*	*
February	349.2	324.6	301.4	23.2	24.6	*7.1*	*6.4*	1.1
March	353.7	331.1	303.3	27.8	22.6	*6.4*	*6.1*	*
April	364.2	343.8	309.6	34.2	20.4	*5.6*	*5.5*	*
May	373.0	356.0	320.7	35.3	17.0	*4 6*	*5.2*	.1
June	391.6	371.2	331.0	40.2	20.4	*5.2*	*6.0*	.1
July	388.5	370.9	327.9	43.0	17.6	*4.5*	*5.8*	*
August	391.1	375.4	329.4	46.0	15.7	*4.0*	*5.9*	.1
September	381.0	367.4	331.5	35.9	13.6	*3.6*	*5.6*	*
October	371.1	357.2	326.7	30.5	13.0	*3.8*	*5.6*	*
November	365.3	349.7	323.5	26.2	15.6	*4.3*	*5.6*	*
December	362.6	343.8	321.2	22.6	18.8	*5.2*	*5.6*	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	*5.1*	*5.8*	.1
1980								
January	354.8	329.9	309.1	20.8	24.9	*7.0*	*6.8*	.7
February	356.4	332.6	310.0	22.6	23.8	*6.7*	*6.8*	1.1
March	363.0	339.6	312.4	27.2	23.4	*6.5*	*6.6*	.7
April	370.7	347.2	313.8	33.4	23.5	*6.4*	*6.6*	.3
May	377.1	357.6	323.2	34.4	19.5	*5.2*	*7.0*	.2
June	394.7	370.9	331.7	39.2	23.8	*6.0*	*7.8*	.2
July	390.4	366.3	324.3	42.0	24.1	*6.2*	*7.9*	2.7
August	393.8	372.7	327.8	44.9	21.1	*5.4*	*7.5*	2.6
September	381.5	363.0	328.0	35.0	18.5	*4.8*	*7.1*	3.1
October	372.2	353.7	323.9	29.8	18.4	*5.0*	*7.1*	1.3
November	368.4	348.3	322.7	25.6	20.1	*5.5*	*7.1*	1.3
December	364.7	342.1	320.1	22.0	22.6	*6.2*	*6.9*	*
Avg.	374.0	352.0	320.6	31.4	22.0	*6.0*	*7.1*	1.2
1981								
January	354.6	328.1	307.3	20.8	26.5	*7.5*	*8.2*	*
February	362.4	334.9	312.8	22.1	27.5	*7.6*	*8.0*	.1
March	371.3	345.7	319.2	26.5	25.6	*6.9*	*7.7*	*
April	385.0	361.5	328.9	32.6	23.5	*6.1*	*7.0*	*
May	392.1	369.8	336.2	33.6	22.3	*5.7*	*7.1*	.4
June	408.8	381.5	343.2	38.3	27.3	*6.7*	*7.7*	.4
July	403.8	379.0	338.1	40.9	24.8	*6.1*	*7.3*	.4
August	404.3	380.5	336.7	43.8	23.8	*5.9*	*7.2*	.4
September	392.5	371.0	336.8	34.2	21.5	*5.5*	*7.3*	*
October	383.5	361.7	332.6	29.1	21.8	*5.7*	*7.5*	*
November	*380.7*	*355.6*	*330.6*	*25.0*	*25.1*	*6.6*		*
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*

* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.

Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.

Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table II

MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	383.5	392.5	372.2	-9.0	11.3
EMPLOYED PERSONS	361.7	371.0	353.7	-9.3	8.0
Persons Employed in Agriculture	29.0	34.2	29.8	-5.2	-.8
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	21.8	21.5	18.5	.3	3.3
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	*5.7*	*5.5*	*6.0*	*.2*	*.7*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	*6.7*	*6.7*	*6.0*	*0*	*.7*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	285.8	288.9	283.2	-3.1	2.6
MANUFACTURING	23.8	23.6	23.8	.2	0
Durable Goods	14.0	14.5	14.2	-.5	-.2
24 Lumber and Wood Products	9.1	9.3	9.1	-.2	0
33 Primary Metal Industries	1.9	2.0	1.9	-.1	0
Other Durable Goods	3.0	3.2	3.2	-.2	-.2
Nondurable Goods	9.8	9.1	9.6	.7	.2
20 Food and Kindred Products	4.4	3.8	4.6	.6	-.2
27 Printing and Publishing	2.5	2.3	2.3	.2	.2
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	0	.1
Other Nondurable Goods	1.8	1.9	1.8	-.1	0
MINING	8.7	8.8	6.8	-.1	1.9
10 Metal Mining	1.3	1.3	.5	0	.8
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	2.6	2.6	2.4	0	.2
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	4.9	4.9	3.9	0	1.0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15.8	16.0	16.7	-.2	-.9
15 General Building Contractors	5.2	5.5	5.5	-.3	-.3
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	5.2	5.0	4.8	.2	.4
17 Special Trade Contractors	5.4	5.4	6.4	0	-1.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	22.9	22.7	23.4	.2	-.5
40 Railroad Transportation	6.8	6.8	7.0	0	-.2
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	6.7	6.6	6.6	.1	.1
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	9.3	9.3	9.8	0	-.5
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	76.5	76.2	72.1	.3	4.4
Wholesale Trade	19.6	19.4	17.7	.2	1.9
Retail Trade	56.8	56.8	54.4	0	2.4
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	8.5	8.0	7.9	.5	.6
54 Food Stores	8.1	8.0	7.6	.1	.5
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	7.8	7.8	8.0	0	-.2
58 Eating and Drinking Places	21.8	21.8	20.0	0	1.8
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	10.6	11.3	11.0	-.7	-.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.5	12.8	12.9	-.3	-.4
SERVICES	54.5	56.3	56.3	-1.8	-.8
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	7.2	7.3	6.2	-.1	1.0
72 Personal Services	2.6	2.8	2.7	-.2	-.1
80 Medical and other Health Services	18.7	18.3	18.5	.4	.2
Other Services	26.0	27.9	28.8	-1.9	-2.8
GOVERNMENT	71.1	72.5	71.1	-1.4	0
91 Federal Government	14.4	15.4	14.4	-1.0	0
92 State Colleges and Universities	7.2	7.2	8.2	0	-.1
92 Other State Government	9.9	10.2	11.0	-.3	-1.1
93 Local Education	24.6	24.6	23.1	0	1.5
93 Other Local Government	15.0	15.0	14.4	0	.6

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table III

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	35.1	36.1	34.1	-1.0	1.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	33.1	33.9	31.7	-.8	1.4
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.1	1.4	1.2	-.3	-.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.0	2.2	2.4	-.2	-.4
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*5.7*	*6.0*	*7.0*	*-.3*	*-1.3*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*6.3*	*6.8*	*7.5*	*-.5*	*-1.2*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	29.9	29.9	29.5	0	.4
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0	0
Contract Construction	2.0	1.9	1.8	.1	.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.8	1.8	1.9	0	-.1
Trade	9.2	9.3	9.5	-.1	-.3
Wholesale Trade	3.0	3.0	2.8	0	.2
Retail Trade	6.2	6.3	6.7	-.1	-.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Service and Mining	7.1	7.0	7.0	.1	.1
Government	6.5	6.5	5.9	0	.6
Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
State and Local Government	4.7	4.7	4.2	0	.5

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	58.9	59.1	57.2	-.2	1.7
EMPLOYED PERSONS	56.7	56.9	55.0	-.2	1.7
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.3	1.6	1.4	-.3	-.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.2	2.2	2.2	0	0
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*3.7*	*3.7*	*3.8*	*0*	*-.1*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*4.6*	*4.4*	*4.5*	*.2*	*.1*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	48.7	48.6	48.6	.1	.1
Manufacturing	4.6	4.3	4.5	.3	.1
Contract Construction	2.7	2.8	2.8	-.1	-.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	4.6	4.6	4.9	0	-.3
Trade	15.8	15.9	16.0	-.1	-.2
Wholesale Trade	5.6	5.6	5.8	0	-.2
Retail Trade	10.2	10.3	10.2	-.1	0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.3	2.3	2.2	0	.1
Service and Mining	10.0	10.0	10.3	0	-.3
Government	8.6	8.6	7.9	0	.7
Federal Government	1.6	1.6	1.5	0	.1
State and Local Government	7.0	7.0	6.4	0	.6

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Current month preliminary.

Revised to 1980 Benchmarks

TABLE IV

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1/]

Civilian Labor Force

in thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			[3/] UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
STATEWIDE	383.5	392.5	372.2	361.7	371.0	353.7	21.8	21.5	18.5	*5.7*	*5.5*	*5.0*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	35.1	36.1	34.2	33.1	33.9	31.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	*5.7*	*6.0*	*6.9*
BILLINGS SMSA	58.9	59.1	57.2	56.7	56.9	55.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	*3.7*	*3.7*	*3.8*
BALANCE OF STATE [2/]	289.5	297.3	280.9	271.9	280.2	266.9	17.6	17.1	14.0	*6.1*	*5.8*	*5.0*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	34.1	34.5	35.7	31.7	31.7	33.3	2.4	2.8	2.4	*7.2*	*8.0*	*6.7*
BOZEMAN	26.7	27.2	26.2	25.4	26.0	25.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	*5.1*	*4.4*	*4.2*
GLASGOW	18.6	19.4	16.9	18.0	18.7	16.3	.6	.7	.6	*3.4*	*3.4*	*3.4*
GLENDIVE	17.9	18.1	16.1	17.5	17.7	15.8	.4	.4	.3	*2.1*	*2.2*	*2.0*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.6	14.2	14.0	12.9	13.5	13.4	.7	.7	.6	*5.2*	*5.3*	*4.0*
HAVRE	13.5	13.9	12.5	12.7	13.1	11.9	.8	.8	.6	*5.8*	*5.4*	*4.6*
HELENA	28.3	29.1	28.3	26.6	27.4	27.1	1.7	1.7	1.2	*6.0*	*5.7*	*4.2*
KALISPELL	39.4	40.1	36.9	36.0	37.1	34.3	3.4	3.0	2.6	*8.8*	*7.6*	*7.0*
LEWISTOWN	11.2	11.6	10.4	10.7	11.2	10.1	.5	.4	.3	*4.2*	*3.1*	*3.0*
MILES CITY	17.4	18.3	16.7	16.8	17.6	16.2	.6	.7	.5	*3.8*	*3.7*	*2.9*
MISSOULA	50.0	50.9	49.7	46.1	47.0	46.5	3.9	3.9	3.2	*7.9*	*7.6*	*6.4*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	18.5	20.0	17.6	17.5	19.0	16.9	1.0	1.0	.7	*5.5*	*5.0*	*4.3*

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.

2/ Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

3/ Unemployment rate is calculated from whole numbers.

TABLE V-A

September ~~1981~~

(Revised)

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	392539	371056	21483	5.5
CASCADE	36095	33938	2157	6.0
YELLOWSTONE	59114	56933	2181	3.7
BEAVERHEAD	4394	4231	163	3.7
BIG HORN	6356	5834	522	8.2
BLAINE	3138	2904	234	7.5
BROADWATER	1559	1435	124	8.0
CARBON	3639	3505	134	3.7
CARTER	948	936	12	1.3
CHOUTEAU	3220	3176	44	1.4
CUSTER	6612	6381	231	3.5
DANIELS	1507	1478	29	1.9
DAWSON	6717	6570	147	2.2
DEER LODGE	4393	3838	555	12.6
FALLON	2506	2464	42	1.7
FERGUS	6460	6206	254	3.9
FLATHEAD	24572	22752	1820	7.4
GALLATIN	20124	19260	864	4.3
GARFIELD	871	862	9	1.0
GLACIER	7135	6484	651	9.1
GOLDEN VALLEY	419	412	7	1.7
GRANITE	1196	1072	124	10.4
HILL	9500	9021	479	5.0
JEFFERSON	2535	2379	156	6.2
JUDITH BASIN	1227	1207	20	1.6
LAKE	8489	7986	503	5.9
LEWIS AND CLARK	24975	23612	1363	5.5
LIBERTY	1245	1207	38	3.1
LINCOLN	7035	6319	716	10.2
MC CONE	1348	1310	38	2.8
MADISON	2703	2638	65	2.4
MEAGHER	1112	1078	34	3.1
MINERAL	1946	1803	143	7.3
MISSOULA	36568	33960	2608	7.1
MUSSELSHELL	1887	1839	48	2.5
PARK	6005	5691	314	5.2
PETROLEUM	326	321	5	1.5
PHILLIPS	3358	3266	92	2.7
PONDERA	3677	3598	79	2.1
POWDER RIVER	1330	1307	23	1.7
POWELL	3921	3526	395	10.1
PRAIRIE	1019	984	35	3.4
RAVALLI	8116	7385	731	9.0
RICHLAND	7363	7213	150	2.0
ROOSEVELT	5635	5351	284	5.0
ROSEBUD	6378	6025	353	5.5
SANDERS	4288	3896	392	9.1
SHERIDAN	3503	3468	35	1.0
SILVER BOW	17916	16444	1472	8.2
STILLWATER	2379	2314	65	2.7
SWEET GRASS	1860	1822	38	2.0
TETON	2973	2878	95	3.2
TOOLE	3028	2903	125	4.1
TREASURE	476	464	12	2.5
VALLEY	5389	5165	224	4.2
WHEATLAND	1245	1222	23	1.8
WIBAUX	809	783	26	3.2

TABLE V-B

October 1981

(Preliminary)

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	383507	361734	21773	5.7
CASCADE	35066	33051	2015	5.7
YELLOWSTONE	58929	56732	2197	3.7
BEAVERHEAD	4315	4191	124	2.9
BIG HORN	6130	5638	492	8.0
BLAINE	3035	2813	222	7.3
BROADWATER	1393	1295	98	7.0
CARBON	3432	3318	114	3.3
CARTER	858	847	11	1.3
CHOUTEAU	2986	2942	44	1.5
CUSTER	6367	6109	258	4.1
DANIELS	1408	1396	12	.9
DAWSON	6655	6478	177	2.7
DEER LODGE	4565	4062	503	11.0
FALLON	2401	2362	39	1.6
FERGUS	6263	5923	340	5.4
FLATHEAD	24413	22327	2086	8.5
GALLATIN	19745	18877	868	4.4
GARFIELD	850	836	14	1.6
GLACIER	6170	5404	766	12.4
GOLDEN VALLEY	382	374	8	2.1
GRANITE	1110	1035	75	6.8
HILL	9288	8781	507	5.5
JEFFERSON	2613	2414	199	7.6
JUDITH BASIN	1167	1128	39	3.3
LAKE	8062	7540	522	6.5
LEWIS AND CLARK	24317	22926	1391	5.7
LIBERTY	1181	1125	56	4.7
LINCOLN	6966	6112	854	12.3
MC CONE	1251	1227	24	1.9
MADISON	2534	2417	117	4.6
MEAGHER	1026	991	35	3.4
MINERAL	1848	1669	179	9.7
MISSOULA	36087	33454	2633	7.3
MUSSELSHELL	1932	1886	46	2.4
PARK	5977	5521	456	7.6
PETROLEUM	297	294	3	1.0
PHILLIPS	3117	3018	99	3.2
PONDERA	3506	3427	79	2.3
POWDER RIVER	1300	1267	33	2.5
POWELL	3179	2983	196	6.2
PRAIRIE	969	943	26	2.7
RAVALLI	7885	7155	730	9.3
RICHLAND	7461	7354	107	1.4
ROOSEVELT	5487	5252	235	4.3
ROSEBUD	6071	5766	305	5.0
SANDERS	4168	3772	396	9.5
SHERIDAN	3568	3515	53	1.5
SILVER BOW	18430	16979	1451	7.9
STILLWATER	2337	2265	72	3.1
SWEET GRASS	1737	1706	31	1.8
TETON	3051	2994	57	1.9
TOOLE	2828	2759	69	2.4
TREASURE	437	427	10	2.3
VALLEY	5049	4811	238	4.7
WHEATLAND	1166	1127	39	3.3
WIBAUX	742	719	23	3.1

ESTABLISHMENT DATE

Table VI

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT					TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON			
				Net Change to Current Month From:					
	Oct. 1/ 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Total Oct. 1981	Percent Women	Total Sept. 1981	Percent Women
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers	129.8	129.8	132.0	0	-2.2	285.8	45.4	288.9	44.9
Manufacturing	3.0	3.1	3.0	-.1	0	23.8	12.6	23.6	13.1
Mining	.4	.4	.5	0	-.1	8.7	4.6	8.8	4.5
Contract Construction	1.7	1.7	1.5	0	.2	15.8	10.8	16.0	10.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	4.3	4.3	4.4	0	-.1	22.9	18.8	22.7	18.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	35.4	35.3	35.9	.1	-.5	76.5	46.3	76.2	46.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8.4	8.4	8.4	0	0	12.5	67.2	12.8	65.6
Services	35.3	35.4	34.5	-.1	.8	54.5	64.8	56.3	62.9
Government 2/	41.3	41.2	43.8	.1	-2.5	71.2	58.0	72.5	56.8

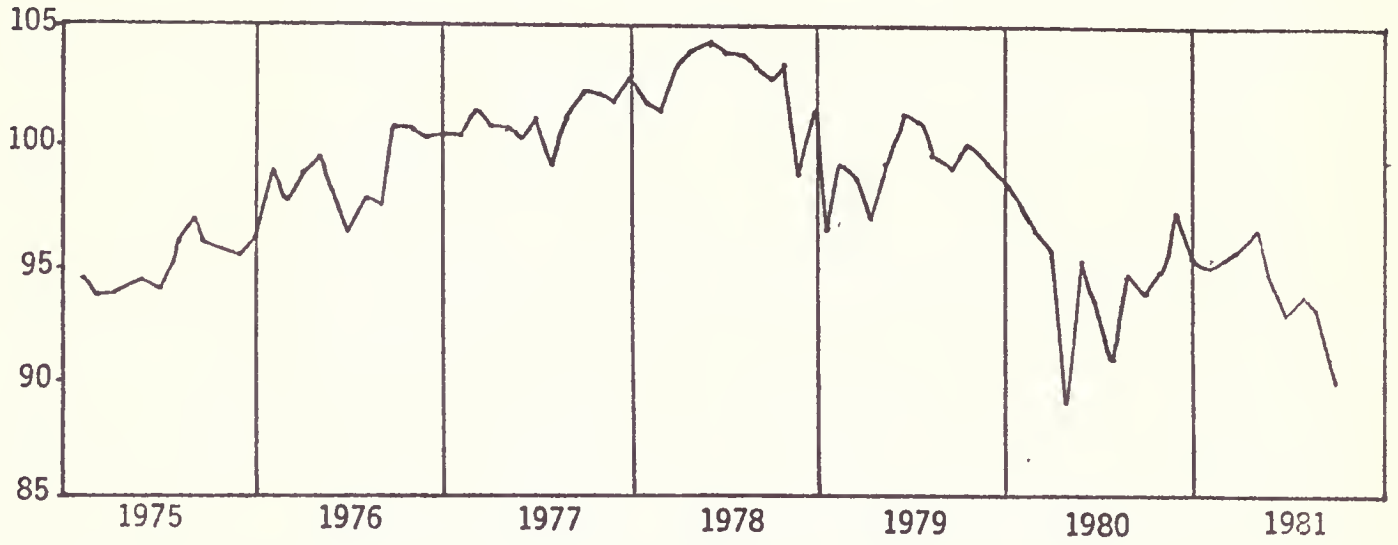
1/ *Current month preliminary. Revised to 1980 Benchmark. Establishment Series began January 1974.*

2/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.*

Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research & Analysis Bureau.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

COMPOSITE INDEX OF SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS



Monthly Figures of Composite Index

1972 = 100

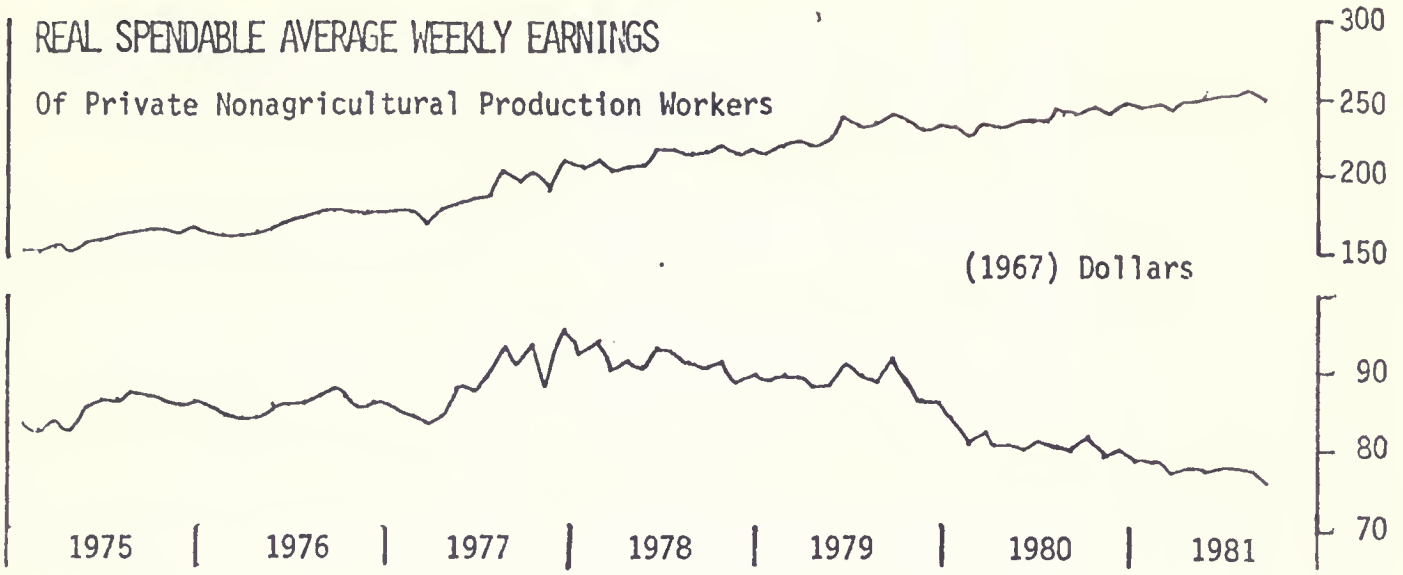
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
January	94.8	99.1	100.4	101.9	96.8	97.2	95.1
February	94.1	97.9	101.6	101.7	99.3	96.2	95.4
March	94.2	98.6	100.8	103.5	98.9	95.4	95.9
April	94.4	99.5	100.8	104.2	97.2	88.6	96.8
May	94.6	98.4	100.4	104.3	99.4	94.3	94.8
June	96.5	96.8	101.1	104.0	101.3	92.6	93.0
July	96.3	98.0	99.4	103.8	101.0	90.4	93.7
August	97.7	97.9	101.2	103.2	99.8	93.9	93.2
September	96.3	100.8	102.3	102.8	99.6	93.3	90.2
October	96.1	100.7	102.2	103.6	100.5	95.0	
November	95.8	100.5	101.9	99.0	99.8	97.4	
December	96.5	100.5	102.9	101.5	98.7	95.5	

MONTANA'S COMPOSITE INDEX

The Composite Index dropped considerably in September to 90.2. This is the lowest the index has been since the series was originated in 1967. All the components of the composite index registered negative movement in September. The manufacturing layoff rate rose from 1.8 in August to 2.4 in September, while manufacturing hours dropped from 43.3 per week to 39.3. Another big factor was average weekly initial claims, which rose from 1,366 in August to 1,579 in September.

Components of Composite Index:

Employment, Average Weekly Hours, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits; and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.



	Sep. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	249.90	255.20	241.60
3/ Taxes Withheld	40.57	42.07	38.50
Spendable Earnings	209.33	213.13	203.10
Adjustment for Price Changes since 1967	134.33	136.05	122.47
Real Spendable Earnings	75.00	77.08	80.63

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1981	1980	1979	1981	1980	1979
January	245.28	232.60	215.42	78.44	84.36	89.20
Febuary	247.52	224.93	219.57	78.20	80.79	89.60
March	244.84	234.24	221.43	76.99	82.44	89.29
April	248.29	232.23	220.68	77.45	80.94	88.10
May	249.48	234.15	225.42	77.09	80.67	88.52
June	254.14	234.97	236.99	77.65	80.02	91.26
July	254.67	238.82	233.87	77.48	81.08	89.41
August	255.20	239.47	234.99	77.08	80.75	88.73
September	249.90	241.60	238.74	75.00	80.63	91.96
October		246.66	236.90		81.37	89.02
November		241.89	230.62		79.29	86.22
December		247.75	233.24		80.21	86.12

Real Spendable Earnings

After remaining much the same in July and August, gross average weekly earnings dropped considerably during September. Gross earnings of $249.90 in September were $5.30 lower than the August number. At the same time, real spendable average weekly earnings dropped to a low of $75.00. This is the lowest computed real spendable earnings since this series was originated. The consumer price index in September rose at an annual rate of 11.2%.

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultrual production workers.
2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.
3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

Table VII

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Weekly Earnings		
	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
TOTAL PRIVATE	255.55	249.90	246.66	35.2	34.0	37.6	7.26	7.35	6.56
MANUFACTURING	368.09	364.58	393.72	39.2	39.5	45.1	9.39	9.23	8.73
Durable Goods	382.31	353.16	437.60	39.7	38.1	48.3	9.63	9.28	9.06
Primary Metal Industries	496.40	475.96	380.39	37.1	36.5	32.1	13.38	13.04	11.85
Nonduarble Goods	382.75	386.06	326.42	42.2	42.1	40.2	9.07	9.17	8.12
Food and Kindred Products	304.44	335.07	255.84	43.0	43.8	39.3	7.08	7.65	6.51
MINING	479.64	483.39	429.84	42.0	41.6	43.2	11.42	11.62	9.95
Metal Mining	533.76	533.76	577.90	38.4	38.4	40.3	13.90	13.90	14.43
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	357.50	383.86	412.00	33.6	34.0	40.0	10.64	11.29	10.30
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	368.40	386.87	361.18	42.2	42.1	43.1	8.73	8.76	8.38
Communications, Electric Gas, Sanitary Services	380.12	378.41	413.77	44.2	44.4	49.2	8.60	8.52	8.41
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	213.19	204.60	196.84	32.4	21.0	34.9	6.58	6.60	5.64
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	172.30	168.12	160.48	35.6	36.0	34.0	4.84	4.67	4.72
SERVICES	165.26	159.44	160.72	31.3	30.9	35.4	5.28	5.16	4.54

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premuium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1971 issue).

Table VIII

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA LABOR TURNOVER RATES

In Manufacturing and Mining Industries

(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Sep. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980	Sep. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980	Sep. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980	Sep. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980	Sep. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980	Sep. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980
MANUFACTURING	1.8	2.2	2.8	1.4	1.7	1.4	0.3	0.2	1.2	5.5	3.3	3.6	3.5	1.9	2.8	1.7	1.1	0.1
Durable Goods	0.7	2.2	2.6	0.3	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.9	5.1	4.0	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.6	1.7	0.1
Primary Metal Industries	0.3	1.7	1.2	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.7	4.1	6.2	3.5	3.8	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	3.5	2.1	3.3	3.1	2.1	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.1	2.1	5.5	5.4	1.9	4.7	0.3	0.0	0.1
MINING	4.6	5.5	12.4	4.1	4.3	10.5	0.2	1.2	0.4	7.4	6.2	11.4	5.2	4.5	5.2	1.3	0.8	0.4
Metal Mining	2.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.1	9.1	0.0	0.1	4.6	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0

** less than .05.*

TABLE XI

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY LABOR MARKET AREA

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS Oct. 1981	Oct. 1980	Year to Date 1981	1980
STATE OF MONTANA	471	507	5624	4546
GREAT FALLS SMSA	32	23	359	281
BILLINGS SMSA	71	68	741	616
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS MULTI-COUNTY	71	98	1046	653
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	27	26	348	289
Beaverhead	6	5	66	47
Deer Lodge	4	1	44	19
Granite	0	2	10	15
Madison	2	2	43	38
Powell	1	3	15	34
Silver Bow	14	13	170	136
BOZEMAN LMA	34	38	389	336
Gallatin	30	29	300	267
Meagher	0	2	13	15
Park	4	7	76	54
GLASGOW LMA	15	16	198	128
Daniels	1	1	8	7
Phillips	2	1	29	24
Roosevelt	7	6	62	40
Sheridan	1	2	64	26
Valley	4	6	35	31
GLENDIVE LMA	30	28	336	234
Dawson	11	6	115	57
Garfield	2	1	11	4
McCone	0	1	17	23
Prairie	1	0	12	9
Richland	16	20	172	135
Wibaux	0	0	9	6
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	14	4	128	101
Big Horn	4	2	29	28
Carbon	8	2	43	35
Stillwater	1	0	40	24
Sweet Grass	1	0	16	14

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS Oct. 1981	Oct. 1980	Year to Date 1981	1980
HAVRE LMA	7	15	156	128
Blaine	3	3	24	41
Hill	3	12	123	77
Liberty	1	0	9	10
HELENA LMA	33	24	345	276
Broadwater	2	1	15	16
Jefferson	3	3	31	20
Lewis and Clark	28	20	299	240
KALISPELL LMA	49	50	538	492
Flathead	34	31	351	333
Lake	6	8	92	82
Lincoln	9	11	95	77
LEWISTOWN LMA	10	15	104	100
Fergus	2	7	54	52
Golden Valley	1	1	2	3
Judith Basin	0	1	9	13
Musselshell	5	4	27	24
Petroleum	0	1	3	2
Wheatland	2	1	9	6
MILES CITY LMA	13	15	162	146
Carter	0	0	5	22
Custer	4	12	60	48
Fallon	2	0	26	37
Powder River	1	1	17	10
Rosebud	6	2	52	28
Treasure	0	0	2	1
MISSOULA LMA	47	71	578	553
Mineral	2	1	19	18
Missoula	24	46	380	397
Ravalli	14	18	135	107
Sanders	7	6	44	31
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	18	16	196	213
Chouteau	4	1	23	41
Glacier	4	6	58	57
Pondera	1	1	28	31
Teton	4	2	22	27
Toole	5	6	65	57

Sources of data: State of Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau; Montana Secretary of State.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals' reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

	YEAR-TO-DATE 1981	1980	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims1/	39,248	46,568	-7,320	-15.7
Continued Claims1/	412,221	477,664	-65,443	-13.7
Number of Benefit Payments1/	365,719	394,865	-29,146	-7.4
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$37,106,541	$36,560,620	$545,921	1.5
Average Weekly Benefit Amount1/2/	$109.06	$ 97.23	$11.83	12.2

	MONTHLY Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Change From Year Ago Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	4,384	3,033	3,640	744	20.4
Continued Claims1/	29,271	29,228	35,946	-6,675	-18.6
Number of Benefit Payments1/	24,112	25,841	26,775	-2,663	-9.9
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$2,571,726	$2,585,251	$2,514,759	$56,967	2.3
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt.1/2/	$116.67	$108.21	$99.66	$17.01	17.1
Trust Fund Balance	$27,686,278	$25,986,564	$19,896,749*	$7,789,529	39.1

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.
2/ Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".
** Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amount to $7,084,089.*

CLAS-1593 DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
OCTOBER 1981

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	100	9,257.36
BIGHORN	491	44,330.33
BLAINE	218	18,689.69
BROADWATER	118	13,022.68
CARBON	138	12,085.28
CARTER	5	440.00
CASCADE	1,940	192,441.81
CHOUTEAU	18	1,930.00
CUSTER	142	12,967.74
DANIELS	3	325.00
DAWSON	68	7,967.00
DEER LODGE	502	53,417.19
FALLON	33	1,710.88
FERGUS	216	19,471.18
FLATHEAD	2,320	238,408.87
GALLATIN	1,058	97,248.04
GARFIELD	0	857.00
GLACIER	712	55,731.88
GOLDEN VALLEY	0	0.00
GRANITE	72	7,053.68
HILL	418	35,464.27
JEFFERSON	241	26,060.53
JUDITH BASIN	15	1,677.00
LAKE	513	47,344.13
LEWIS AND CLARK	1,551	152,155.22
LIBERTY	30	3,492.00
LINCOLN	928	82,107.19
MCCONE	21	1,949.07
MADISON	53	4,694.00
MEAGHER	21	2,037.00
MINERAL	134	14,065.20
MISSOULA	3,664	379,026.22
MUSSELSHELL	44	3,689.92
PARK	269	24,917.22
PETROLEUM	0	0.00
PHILLIPS	80	8,775.00
PONDERA	63	5,159.00
POWDER RIVER	5	398.00
POWELL	180	17,643.30
PRAIRIE	17	1,602.00
RAVALLI	791	84,172.18
RICHLAND	60	6,238.47
ROOSEVELT	168	13,445.37
ROSEBUD	296	31,394.48
SANDERS	361	37,492.60
SHERIDAN	20	2,192.00
SILVER BOW	2,642	290,744.01
STILLWATER	69	6,848.76
SWEET GRASS	30	3,506.00
TETON	39	4,013.00
TOOLE	55	4,546.49
TREASURE	0	0.00
VALLEY	147	14,360.12
WHEATLAND	27	2,683.00
WIBAUX	27	2,537.00
YELLOWSTONE	1,879	186,945.29
INTRASTATE	22,921	2,291,705.51
INTERSTATE	1,191	280,020.87
TOTAL	24,112	2,571,726.38

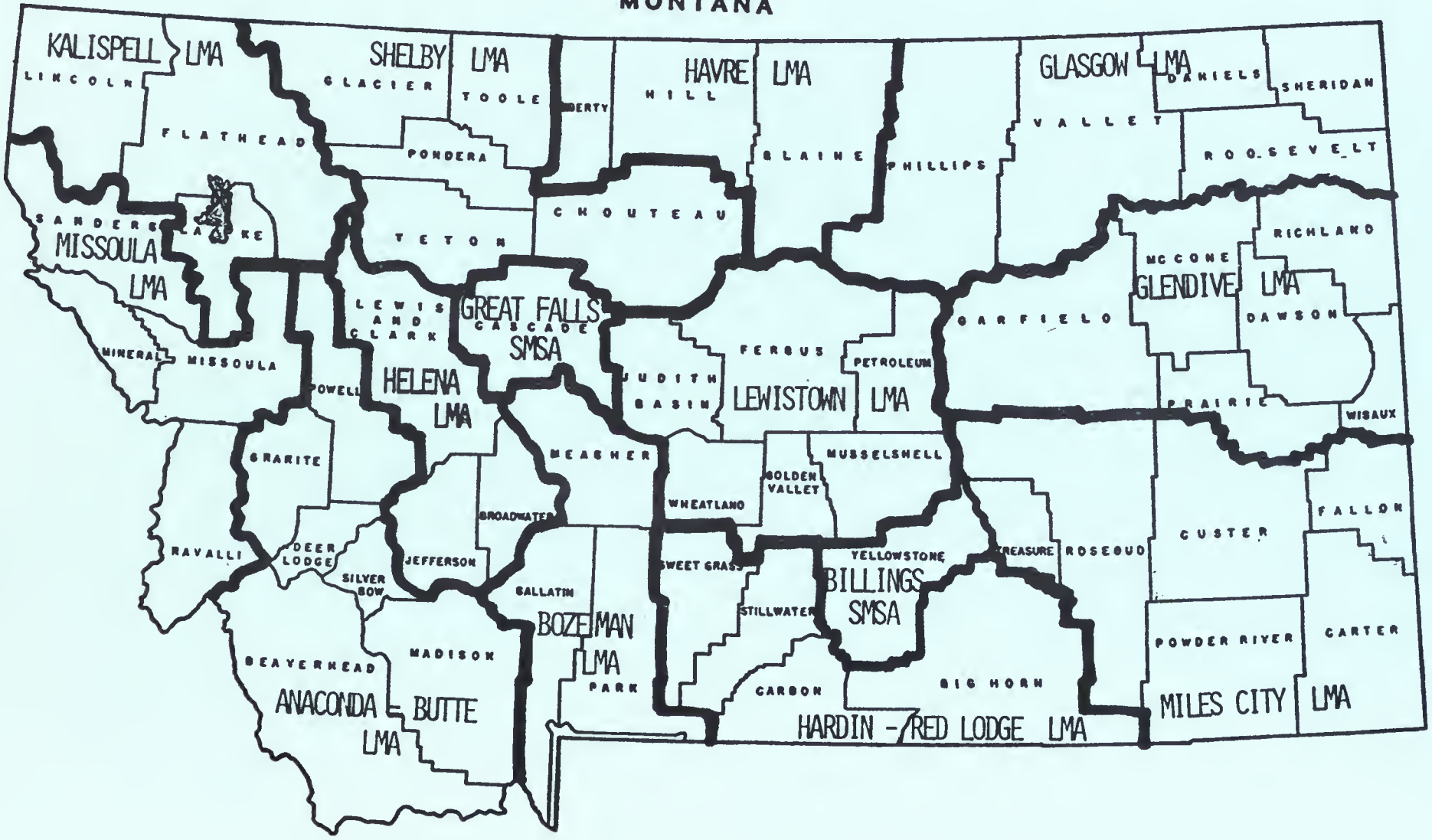
CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1981 THRU OCTOBER 1981

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	1,919	132,330.33
BIGHORN	5,219	476,564.26
BLAINE	2,749	222,482.58
BROADWATER	1,091	116,665.93
CARBON	2,463	253,080.50
CARTER	67	5,502.00
CASCADE	38,542	3,351,427.20
CHOUTEAU	458	42,097.00
CUSTER	3,334	330,461.36
DANIELS	242	23,605.00
DAWSON	1,238	124,524.00
DEER LODGE	14,055	1,596,105.99
FALLON	333	26,728.68
FERGUS	3,192	284,153.70
FLATHEAD	34,441	3,356,133.98
GALLATIN	15,270	1,379,571.28
GARFIELD	41	4,148.00
GLACIER	9,056	759,560.26
GOLDEN VALLEY	124	11,273.88
GRANITE	1,013	99,632.65
HILL	6,632	532,668.95
JEFFERSON	2,054	213,024.76
JUDITH BASIN	257	25,377.21
LAKE	7,827	706,762.42
LEWIS AND CLARK	18,870	1,793,452.28
LIBERTY	393	38,520.40
LINCOLN	14,809	1,466,039.74
MCCONE	167	13,730.07
MADISON	1,217	110,996.56
MEAGHER	770	73,298.06
MINERAL	2,325	232,923.64
MISSOULA	48,327	4,757,275.22
MUSSELSHELL	815	80,692.67
PARK	5,129	445,977.07
PETROLEUM	57	3,535.00
PHILLIPS	1,274	122,593.33
PONDERA	1,095	105,450.31
POWDER RIVER	152	16,292.00
POWELL	3,141	311,657.58
PRAIRIE	374	38,676.91
RAVALLI	11,459	1,109,518.30
RICHLAND	968	89,497.24
ROOSEVELT	2,651	229,794.64
ROSEBUD	5,042	513,716.23
SANDERS	6,050	570,511.38
SHERIDAN	271	26,044.00
SILVER BOW	25,383	2,570,961.91
STILLWATER	1,247	128,253.41
SWEET GRASS	598	62,510.00
TETON	891	90,340.00
TOOLE	971	94,253.80
TREASURE	96	10,066.00
VALLEY	3,657	370,147.97
WHEATLAND	280	25,787.00
WIBAUX	190	15,776.00
YELLOWSTONE	39,809	3,958,928.95
INTRASTATE	350,095	34,186,939.49
INTERSTATE	15,624	2,919,601.52
TOTAL	365,719	37,106,541.01

LABOR MARKET AREAS

IN

MONTANA



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